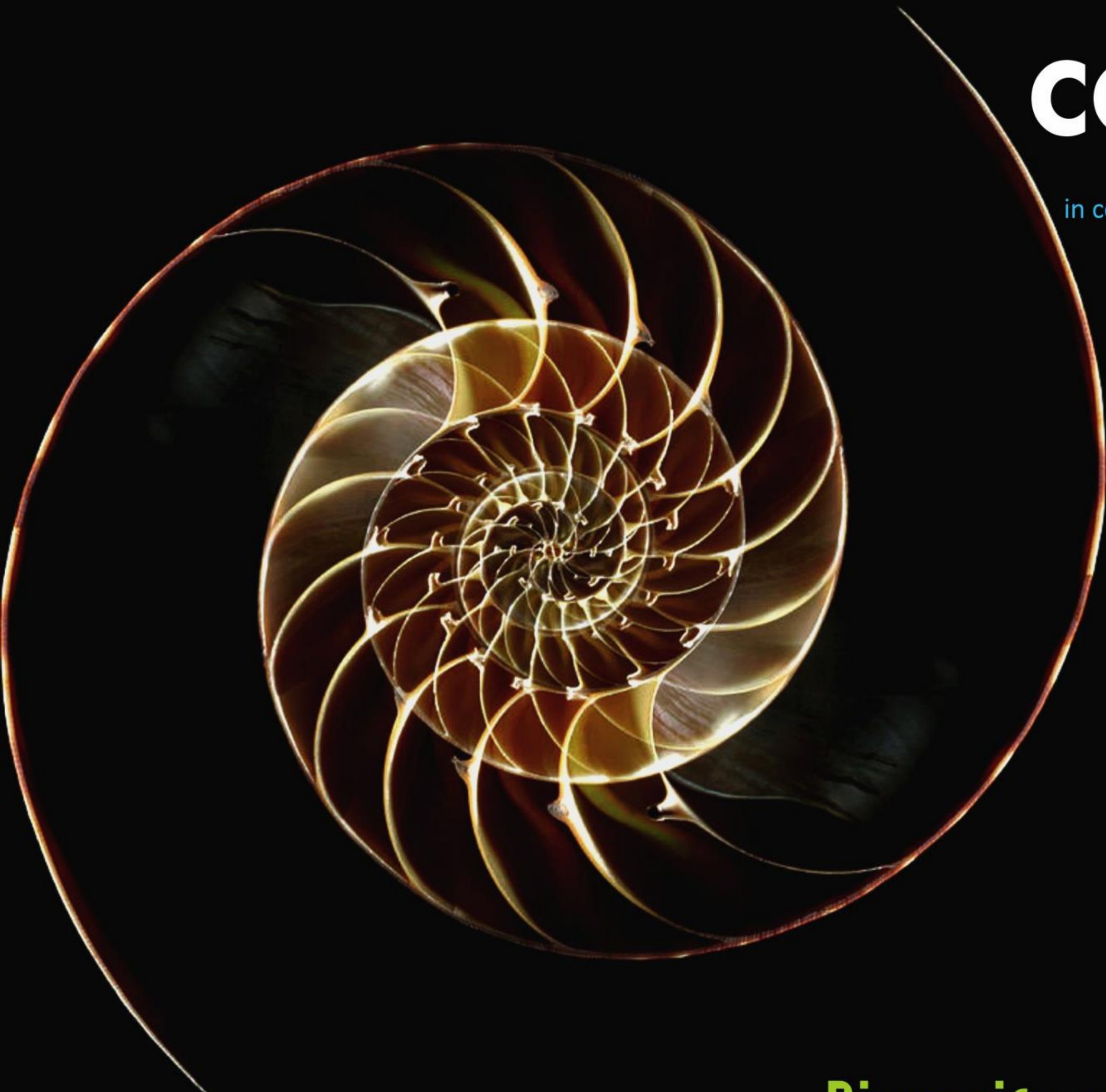
quant

COMMODITIES FUND

(An open ended equity scheme investing in commodity and commodity related sectors)



Commodity Cycles;
Diversify with Tangible Assets

> Over 2017-2047, in a period we call **"The Great Transition,"** the world will transition from a leveraged economy to a real economy, and commodities will emerge as one of the major beneficiaries
>
> – **Sandeep Tandon**, CIO, quant Mutual Fund

quant
COMMODITIES FUND

- Commodities typically move together through long boom and bust cycles. As each cycle typically lasts for multi years or even few decades, we refer to them as super cycles
- During a commodity supercycle, prices may move significantly above or below their long-term trends and these movements may even outlast the broader business cycle
- Cycles are regular occurrences in commodity markets, bringing major macroeconomic implications
- Our deep study of multifarious long term cycles reveals tectonic shifts – economic, political, cultural, technological - that bring broad changes in the world
- These are the times when adaptive style of investment management generates significant alpha
- ‘Cycles synchronicity’ – the simultaneous occurrence of cycle beginnings or ends – helps predict major inflexion points
- **Predictive Analytics helps us decode these complex web of cycles**

commodities | an asset class with a recognizable risk premium

- Commodities are **natural resources** that are produced from mining (precious metals and industrial metals), drilling (oil and gas), or agriculture (corn and cotton)
- Commodity prices are determined primarily by **supply and demand**
- Prices of **soft commodities also depend on weather conditions** while **hard commodities depend more on the business cycle**
- They offer investors attractive potential returns and diversification and are used as a **hedge against inflation**
- Commodity futures contracts, contrary to physical commodities, **deliver a long term risk premium above inflation** and warrant strategic exposure in asset allocation

Hard Commodities			Soft Commodities
Energy	Precious Metals	Industrial Metals	Agricultural Products
Oil	Gold	Aluminum	Soya
Heating oil	Silver	Copper	Grains
Natural gas	Platinum	Nickel	Sugar
Diesel	Palladium	Zinc	Corn
Gasoline		Lead	Cotton
		Tin	Coffee
			Livestock

commodities | drivers of the commodity risk premium

Economic performance, interest rates, and inflation

Changes in inventory or demand/supply

Commodities currency basket and trade regulations

Weather conditions, natural disasters and climate change

Evolving geopolitical risks

- Commodities are a **cyclical investment that form a subset of a broader business cycle**. For example, the demand for industrial metals depends on business cyclicality of automotive, aviation and construction sectors, while energy sector is highly dependent on global economic growth and sensitive to geopolitical events
- An acceleration of the **transition to lower or zero-carbon energy sources** will likely **lead to a new commodity super cycle**

Energy: Powering Our World

This lifeblood of modern society encompasses a diverse range of commodities, from **oil and natural gas** to renewable sources like **wind and solar**. The fuel that drives our cars, heats our homes, and generates electricity, energy is an universal force woven into the fabric of our daily routine. Fluctuations in energy prices not only affect our transportation costs but also affect the prices of goods and services, influencing the overall cost of living

Technology: Connecting the World

Technology has emerged as a distinct commodities-dependent sector. **Rare earth metals**, for instance, are crucial components in the manufacturing of **electronic devices, from smartphones to renewable energy technologies**. The demand for these commodities not only reflects our limitless desire for gadgets but also forces advancements that shape the way we work, communicate, and access information

Food: For a Healthier World

The food sector, encompassing commodities like **grains, meats, and agricultural products,** is intimately tied to our well-being and cultural identity. The prices of these commodities impact the cost of our groceries and dining experiences, making them integral to our daily choices and habits. The global nature of the food supply chain means that events in one part of the world can have far-reaching effects, influencing both availability and prices

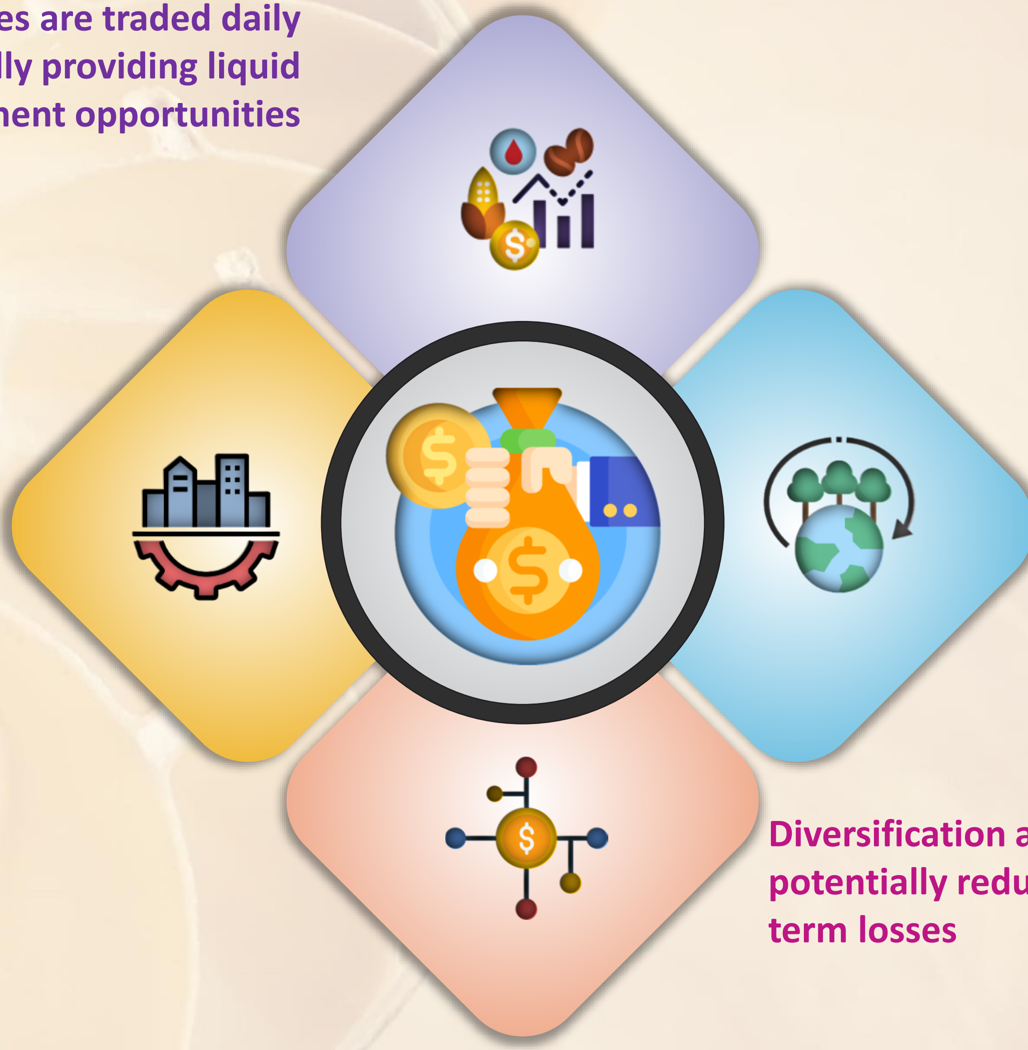
Metals: For a Progressive World

Metals, both **precious and industrial**, serve as the building blocks of progress. From the **steel in our buildings and cars, to the copper wiring that powers our homes,** metals are fundamental to **construction, infrastructure, and technology**. The demand for metals not only reflects economic growth but also influences the development of innovative technologies, shaping the way we communicate, travel, and live

commodity funds | commodity sensitive equities are an attractive investment option

Commodities are traded daily and globally providing liquid investment opportunities

Rising demand for commodities expected due to infrastructure boom



Renewed ESG focus globally will increase demand for certain commodities

Diversification across industries potentially reduces risk of long-term losses

Investing in physical commodities is complicated, so investors can conveniently take exposure to commodity sensitive equities through **quant Commodities Fund**, and benefit from our long-standing expertise in commodity research and Cycles Analytics to derive underlying benefits of a distinct asset class

- Commodities such as **copper, lithium, and steel are expected to witness a boost in demand due to accelerated adoption of lower-carbon technologies**
- Globally, **low carbon technology adoption** has disincentivized investment in the supply of fossil fuels like oil, natural gas, and coal. This has resulted in a faster supply erosion over demand. The resultant higher prices are expected to persist **creating opportunities for growth**
- Mining companies have focused on **reducing the intensity of their greenhouse gas emissions** and "brown-to-green" emerged as a key theme, **thereby attracting investments in the sector**
- Improving crop prices, due to **sustainable farming**, benefit upstream agriculture, which can **lead to exciting structural growth opportunities in the area of food and nutrition**

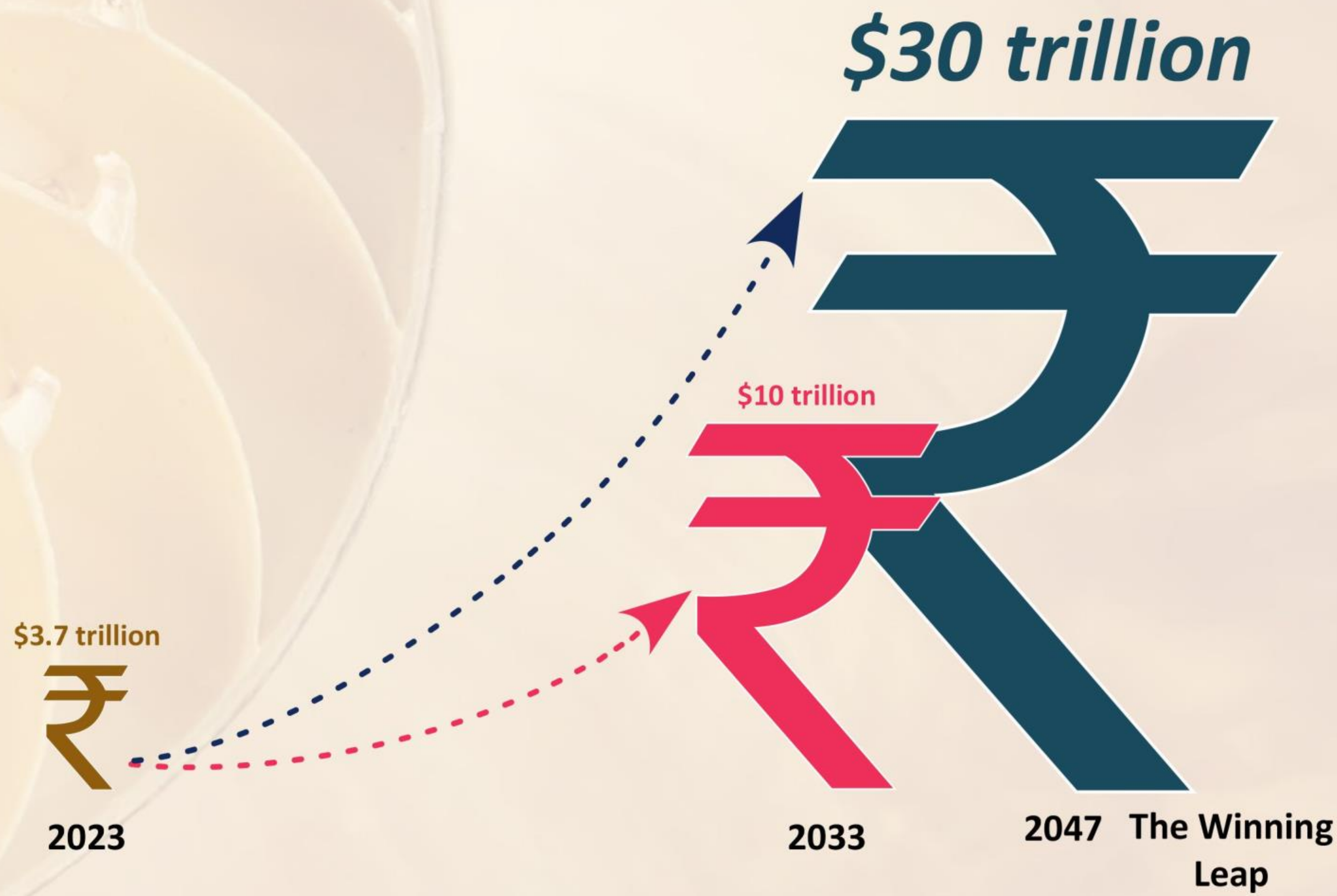
India has bold aspirations to become an upper-middle-income country and improve quality of life for its citizens. **India can realise these aspirations by achieving a $10 trillion GDP by 2033. To reach that target, it will need to grow its GDP at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.4% over the next 10 years. In the process, India would create many new jobs for its growing youth population**

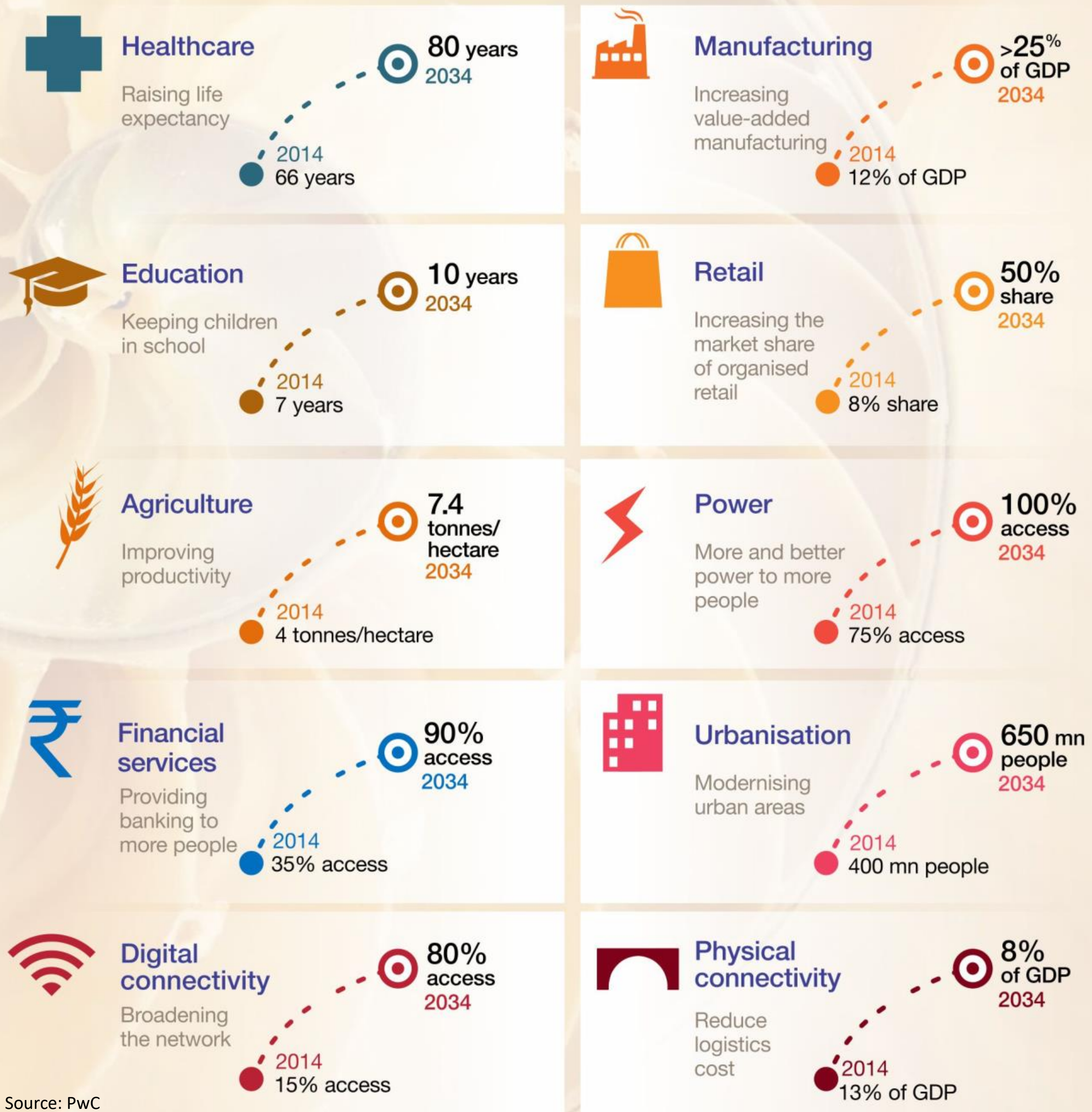
This accomplishment could **transform quality of life for Indians, especially in the areas of healthcare, nutrition, education, and overall.** These sectors are interlinked: growth for one enables growth for others. These multiple ambitions are vectors for growth

Source: quant Global Research (qGR)

Building a $30 trillion economy

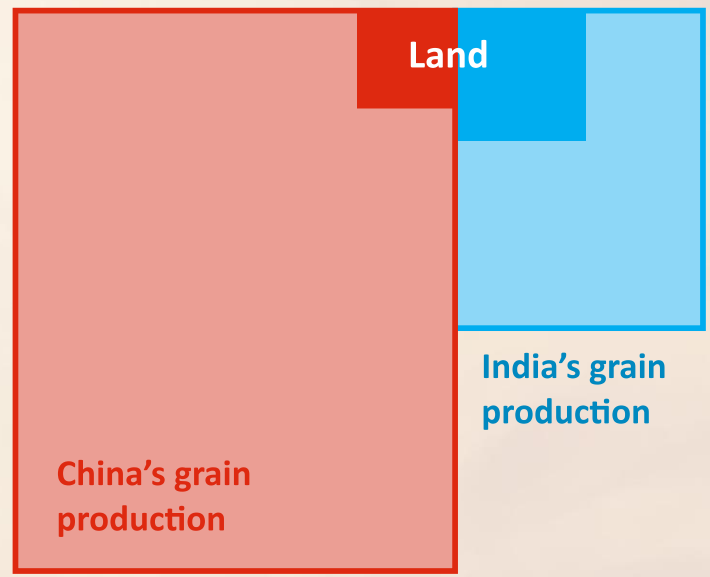
If India continues on its present growth course, it could have a $30 trillion economy by 2047. Over the next 10 years, economic growth in India will see an acceleration at 10.4% CAGR towards creation of a $10 trillion economy





Source: PwC

China produces 450m tonnes of grain from 100m hectares of land whereas India produces 235m tons from 135m hectares, the second-largest arable land in the world



quant Commodities Fund has its eye on India's immense growth potential in many commodity linked sectors; from organised agriculture, healthcare, manufacturing to power and presents a massive long term growth opportunity as India takes the winning leap

- quant Commodities Fund is an equity fund that **majorly invests in companies engaged in commodity and commodity related sectors and also other sectors**
- The portfolio will be managed through a **flexi cap** approach that seeks to onboard **opportunities** across a wide swathe of sectors falling broadly **under Metal & Mining, Agri, Chemicals & Energy**
- Majority investment into commodity-linked stocks provides **exposure to management efficiency, new and emerging profitable business lines, and best practices of those companies leading to potentially robust long term portfolio performance**
- Broad asset allocation permits **investment in Gold and Silver Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and any other asset class in Commodity as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time to derive higher positive beta during cyclical upturns**

- The scheme will **benefit from our Cycles Analytics expertise** to identify Risk-On / Risk-Off **cyclical opportunities within a broader business cycle**

Fund Positioning

- Investors wishing to **participate in economic growth through investment in a range of domestic and global impact commodity sectors through a flexi cap equity strategy**
- Investors with a **long-term horizon (ideally 3+ years) and aiming for risk-adjusted equity returns through diversification, sector rotation, and dynamic rebalancing**
- Investors who wish to **participate in underlying commodity cycles that are sensitive to economic & production forecasts and global events, creating attractive profit opportunities**

Fund Strategy

- The scheme can **invest 80-100% in equity and related instruments of companies engaged in commodities and 0-20% each through a flexible combination of ETFs, ETCDs, and non commodities equity for better diversification**
- **Invest up to 100% in commodities sectors viz. Oil & Gas, Consumable Fuels, Cement, Power, Chemicals, Sugar, Metals, Mining, Paper, Construction Materials, Agri products** etc.
- **Investment up to 20% in Gold and Silver Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and any other asset class in Commodity as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time to derive higher positive beta during cyclical upturns**
- Our signature **VLRT Framework and Predictive Analytics tools dynamically manages** known risks and identifies opportunities

quant commodities fund | reasons to buy

New Asset Class Opportunities

The scheme provides investors on the lookout for attractive investment avenues an excellent opportunity, through equities of commodity companies, to explore a new category of “real” assets that includes agricultural products, metals, and bullion among many others

Convenient Access

Investing directly in equities from commodity producing companies makes it possible to invest indirectly in physical commodities that are difficult to access. This allows investors to access a whole new asset class minus the multiple hassles of logistics, storage and costs of managing physical goods

Flexible & Adaptive Diversification

A broad-based commodity portfolio including equities, precious metal ETFs, s offers optimal diversification. An adaptive portfolio will follow dynamic rebalancing and sector rotation as per our Cycles Analytics

Potential Inflation Hedge

As demand increases, the price of finished goods rise in tandem with the prices of the underlying commodities used to produce those goods. As commodity prices usually rise during accelerated inflation, investing in commodity sectors may provide the portfolio with a hedge against inflation

Impact of ESG on Commodities

Society's appetite for commodities and focus of investors on ESG issues suggests that this has a key role to play in the move towards a more sustainable and profitable commodity sector throwing up new age opportunities

Expertise in Cycles Analytics

The fund adapts to changing market conditions, with our experienced money managers actively adjusting the portfolio. This approach aims for consistent returns and effective navigation through market and economic cycles

commodity supercycles | boom, bust, repeat?

quant COMMODITIES FUND

1845[1] – 1894

Upswing:

- Urbanization and industrialization peaked in Britain, spread to US and Western Europe
- **Demographic boom in Western Europe pushed up demand, especially from US**
- **Peak:** US civil war from 1861-65

1894 – 1932

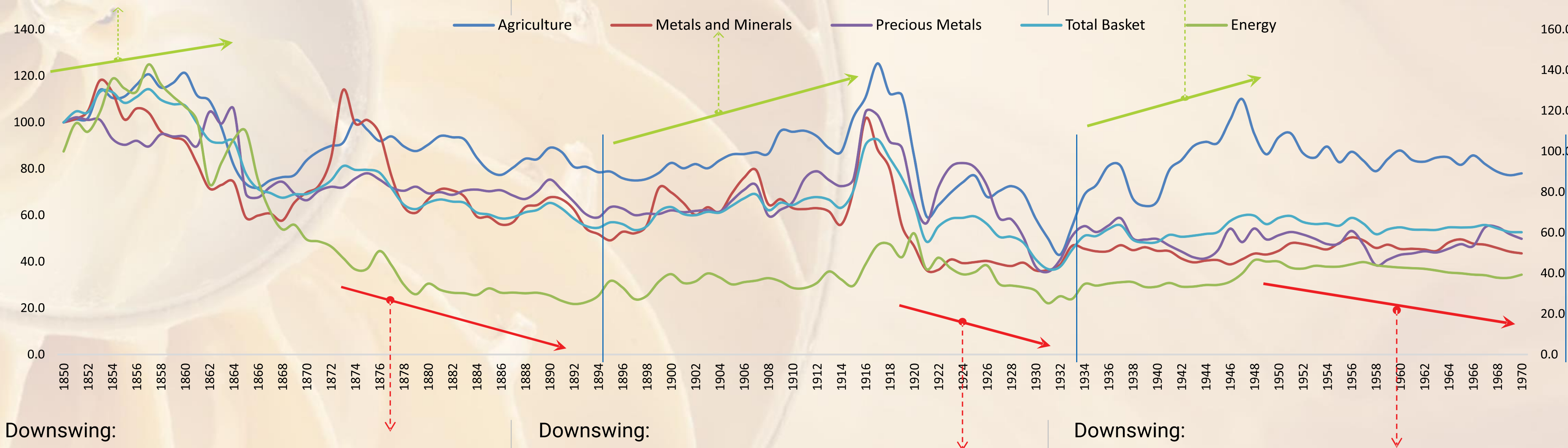
Upswing:

- Second industrial revolution in US and Germany
- **Steel industry boosted energy demand, demographic boom in US**
- **Peak:** First world war from 1914-1917, Europe's farm economy destroyed, supply chains disrupted

1932 – 1971

Upswing:

- Accelerated economic growth in US and Europe
- **Punctuated by second world war-induced spike**
- **Peak:** Korean War (1950-53) induced uncertainty, led to hoarding of SE-Asian commodities



1845[1] – 1894

Downswing:

- **Expanded colonial empire provided cheap resources**
- Cost-reduction from vast railways network and steam ships
- Introduction of refrigerated ships in 1880s enabled wider basket of agri products from US
- **Efficiency gains in steam engines and increased mechanization**

1894 – 1932

Downswing:

- **Rapid, cheap credit-fuelled US production expansion**
- Quick European recovery
- Trough reached with onset of Great Depression

1932 – 1971

Downswing:

- Reversal of Korean War hoarding
- **Agri prices remained suppressed due to post-war state intervention globally, Latin American green revolution**
- Expansion in transportation networks and bulk shipping carriers
- **Trough formed during widespread crop failures in 71-72**

Source: Being Relevant

commodity supercycles | boom, bust, repeat?

quant COMMODITIES FUND

1971 – 1999

Upswing:

- Oil took center stage, correlation between sub-classes and energy divergent due to price-setting by OPEC cartel, a trend gaining in strength over time
- Energy-intensive, baby boomer-led expansion of demand in Japan and western economies
- **Capital inflows from greater speculator and investor interest in commodities with a bear market underway in equities**
- **Peak:** OPEC cartel price hikes, abolition of gold standard

1999 – 2020

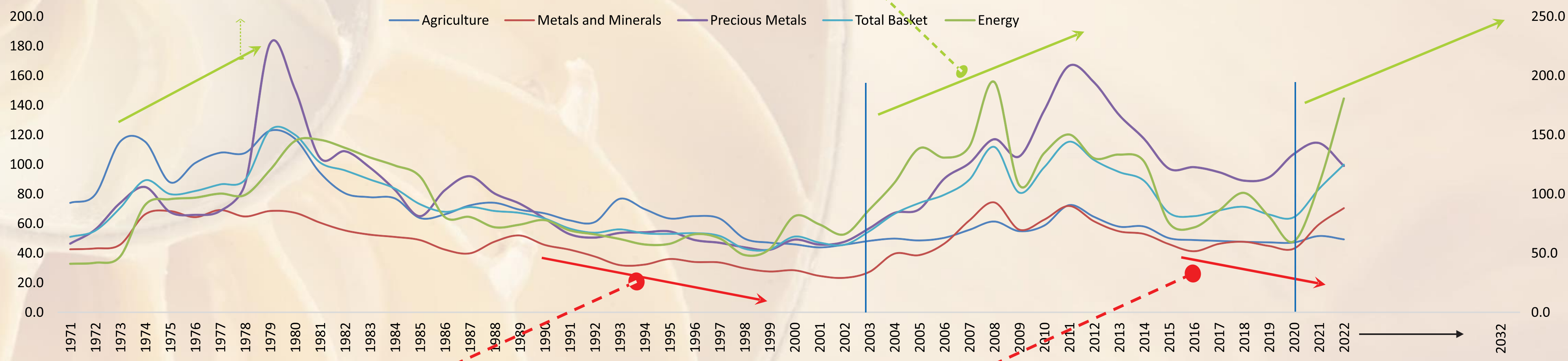
Upswing:

- **Demand shock from developing economies, especially China: from 2000-05, Chinese demand for petroleum, steel and copper increased 28%, 84% and 95%, respectively**
- Higher allocations to commodities as an asset class, also resulting in higher volatility
- **Peak:** The Great Recession

2020 - Ongoing 2047

Upswing:

- Post Covid, further liquidity injection by central banks, along with Ukraine conflict, caused the first great rebound in commodities vs equities/bonds, as we had cautioned in 2017 and 2019
- **Supply side constraints remain with QT leading to lower capex**



Source: David S. Jacks

Downswing:

- **Increasing global connectivity**
- Bulk carriers expanded in size, drastically reduced costs to transport goods with the greatest impact on metals and minerals
- **Excessive supply globally after 1970s investment boom**
- Onset of Japan's 'Lost Decade', end of high industrial growth in the West

Downswing:

- **Supply response in minerals and energy, which has historically required 3-5 years, eased Asian demand, especially China**
- Rise in US shale production
- Agri supercycles less pronounced with time, swings with other commodities due to higher role of oil and fertilizers as input costs

Outlook:

- India and south-east Asia to support global demand despite DM economic stagnation, acting as the growth engine and replacing China which played the same role in previous super-cycle upswing
- Continues as other cycles remain unfavorable for easing structural imbalances in a time of wars, conflicts, trade wars and adverse on earth change events.

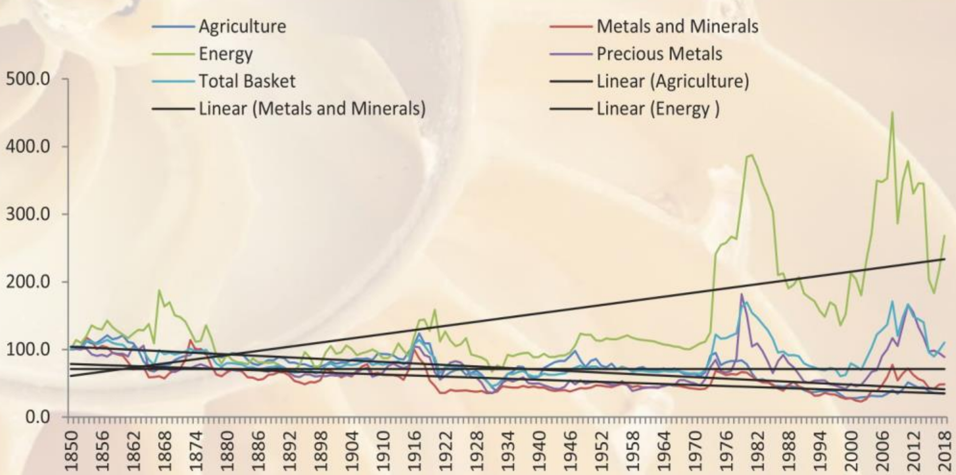
Note: 1. High quality, consistent data unavailable pre-1850, 1845 beginning based on Barry Bannister's research2. Inflation adjusted as per US 2012 CPI

decoding commodity supercycles | identifiable trends and factors

Long-term real price analysis on 40 commodities: Agri, metals and minerals trending down, while energy and precious metals trend upwards

Agri, Metals and Minerals:

- Technological advances and higher-quality infra from previous booms in capital investment feeding into productivity gains, outpacing demand growth
- Although, research such as Svedberg and Tilton's 2006 paper, employing different deflators suggests the effect may be overstated



Source: David S. Jacks

Energy and Precious Metals:

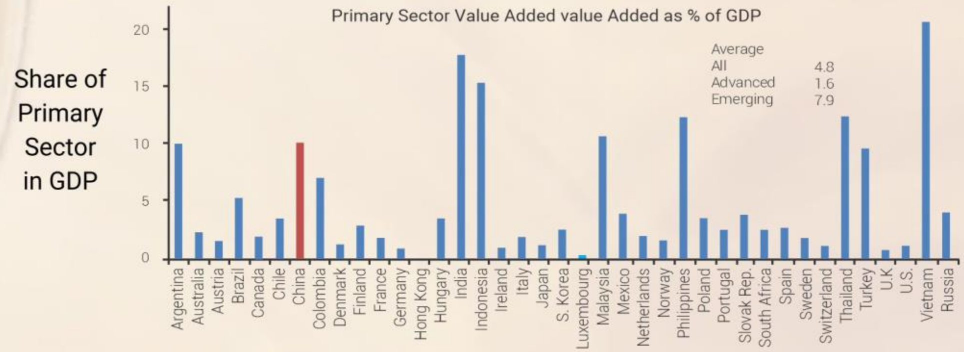
- Continued supply-side pressures for precious metals due to lack of new reserves
- Value transfer from other exchange media, began with abolition of gold standard and subsequent, continued explosion in money supply
- OPEC, with 75% of proven reserves, has kept oil supply constrained: 4% growth in annual production from 1974 to 2004, while non-OPEC production increased 70%

Supercycles of tomorrow: What will drive the next cycle?

- More difficult and costlier to find new reserves
- Declining arable land
- Limited fresh water supply to meet exponential growth demand: according to UN, 10 countries control 60% of world's fresh water supply

- Technological developments such as agritech advancements, water purification tech, blockchain-enabled optimization of supply chains
- Nextgen nano-materials, "dematerialization effect"

The Dematerialization Effect: As economies develop, they move from agrarian to industrial to services and thereby, consume lesser resources as productivity gains enable the satiation of materials needs with fewer resources.



Source: Jane Haltmaier (2013,

- Focused on precious metals: slow growth in known reserves continues to constrain supply
- Steady demand growth due to inherent value

- Largely limited to energy as shale technology pushes down oil prices
- Developments in renewables as alternate sources of energy

Source: Being Relevant

Earth Changes will be a critical factor for global wealth destruction and a key potential trigger for the next financial crisis. Most recently, the commissioner of the CFTC warned of increasingly volatile climate affecting US agricultural production, commercial manufacturing and the financial institutions and the risk of contagion to markets. In March 2019, the San Francisco Fed published a report warning of volatile weather events' impact on the world economy.

In the global Volatility Expansion Phase (VEP) between 2018 to 2023, Earth Changes will be responsible for a majority of the events and triggers. The forty years' drought cycle is expected to peak out in and around 2022 and against the general expectations of global warming accelerating, our research into climate and weather cycles portend a wet phase is about to begin. During the next forty years, the global economy will be part of a wet and unexpectedly colder weather cycle, which also coincides with the flood cycle.

Although the general impression is that the magnetic north and south poles remain stable, this is actually far from the truth if actual data from the last few decades is observed. This is especially applicable to the North Pole and the Arctic region. Although, for the past half a millennium, the north magnetic pole has been rangebound, it has moved over 1000km since 1990 and it continues to move at this accelerated pace. While it had been in Canadian areas since the longest time, it is now moving in nearly a straight line towards Siberia. Going by our thesis of nature having connections throughout, we believe this reflects a shift in global power from North America towards Asia and Russia, which would be the biggest beneficiary of the incoming earth changes. The dominance of USA will decline significantly in the Global Reset phase from 2018 to 2048, leading to a vastly different economic-political environment leading to a 'Multi-Polar World Order'.

qGR meta-research on various studies suggests that the magnetic field will not stabilize before 2030 and the accelerated polar shift can extend till 2060, marking the end of the cold climate phase. Strong magnetic fields have historically been associated with higher stability at all levels, including economies and financial markets. The reverse is also true and hence, the expected magnetic field collapse will create uncertainties in North America. Countries or continents with weaker magnetic fields are more vulnerable to difficult economic environment and therefore entire South America continent will be affected adversely in the Global Reset phase. This will lead to a significant depreciation of Latin American currencies against most of the global pairs, as their productivity and efficiency will suffer in the wet-winter phase, with significantly low temperatures, as compared to their last few decadal averages.

Image Source: Brett Ryder

As the Pole Shift phenomena gathers momentum after 2020, polar ice and glaciers will melt, which means a lot more water in the ecosystem for a long period of time. Sea levels will rise and it will remain elevated for decades or even centuries by 30-90 meters, and lake levels will also rise by several meters. Many countries will be devastated by high tsunamis. The cycle will be repeated, and it will take decades and centuries for the new glaciers to form. This change is already apparent, as in the last two winters, the arctic vortex fell apart and caused huge cold waves in USA and Canada.

The most difficult phase of Earth Changes will peak out by 2033-35 and wealth recreation process will restart with a return of stability to the global financial markets.

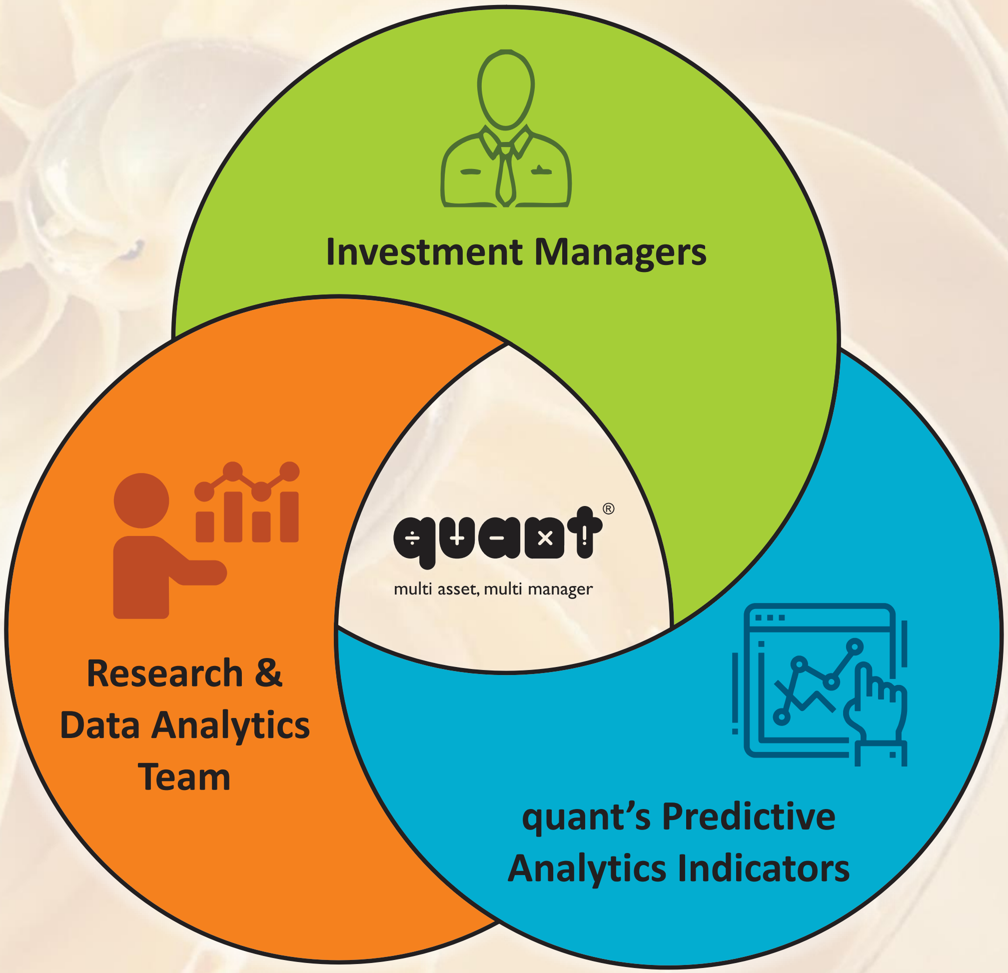
Source: Being Relevant – Part 1 (Published in 2019)

investment process | from macro to micro

quant pursues global research with a focus on financial markets and the real economy which includes the real economy and leveraged economy. We place a large emphasis on the role of participants' behavior. This idea has evolved into a multi-dimensional research perspective which is now formulated in our VLRT framework.

In a dynamic world, it is not just a choice but a necessity to adopt a multi-dimensional approach

The world is becoming non-linear and parabolic and to stay relevant, money managers must think with an unconstrained mind, actively update their methods and earnestly search for absolute returns, considering all markets and asset classes

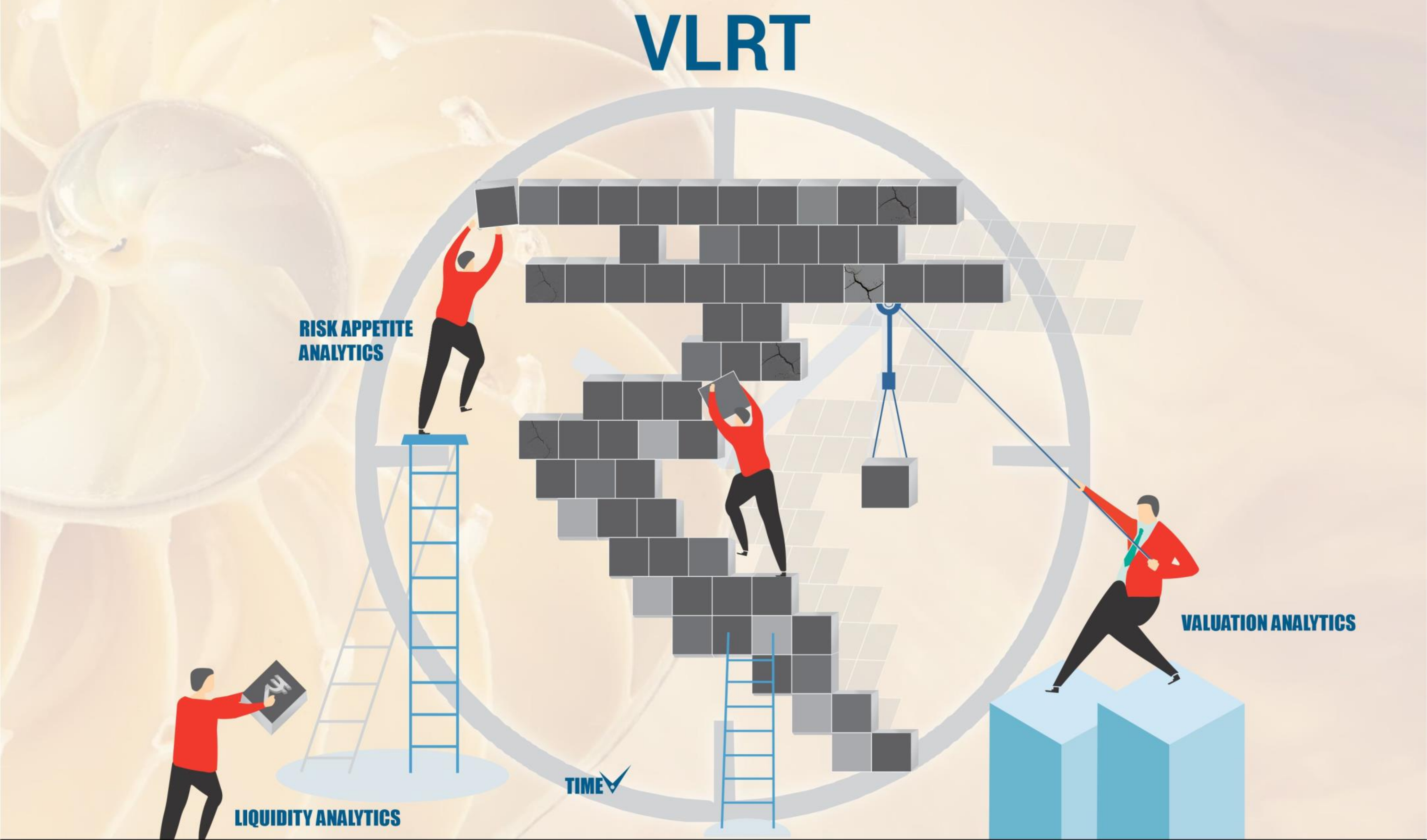


"Analysis Adds Up"

We believe safeguarding investor wealth is paramount. Apart from reducing risk by investing **across asset classes,** we take diversification to another dimension by ensuring every investment decision comes from a focused discussion between **investment managers, research analysts and analytics team – each with diverse sets of capabilities and experiences**

VLRT framework | the 4 dimensions in motion | dynamic risk mitigation via effective market timing

quant COMMODITIES FUND



DYNAMIC REBALANCING

top 10 stocks and sectors classification

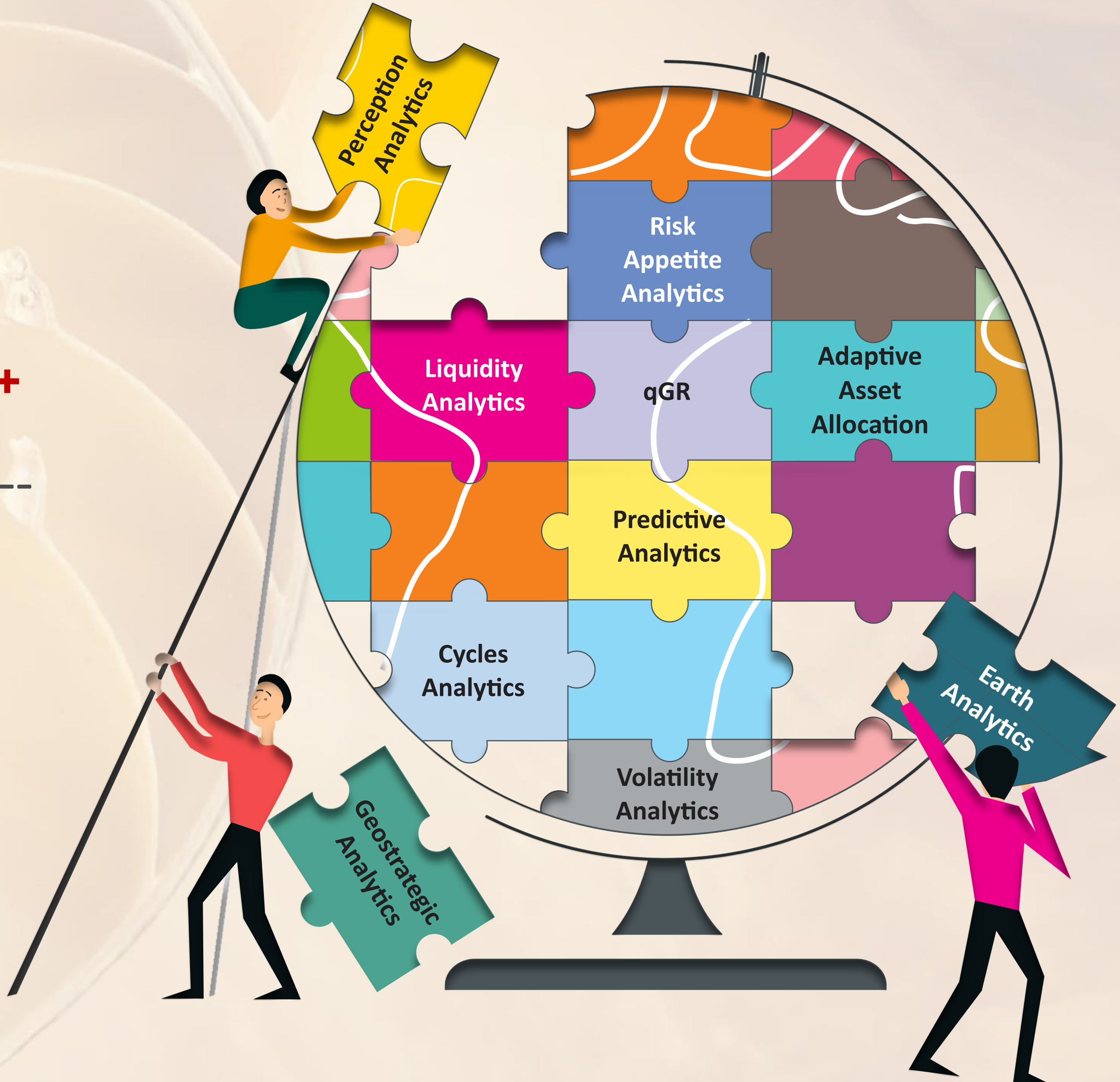
Stocks	% of Net Assets
Bayer Cropscience Ltd	10.05
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	9.16
Himadri Speciality Chemical Limited	8.70
Tata Power Company Limited	8.14
Reliance Industries Limited	7.92
Adani Green Energy Limited	6.55
GAIL (India) Limited	6.08
Lloyds Metals And Energy Limited	5.44
Adani Power Limited	5.06
Kalyani Steels Ltd	3.87
Total of Top 10 Holdings	**70.95**

Sectors	% Weightage
Chemicals & Petrochemicals	21.20
Power	19.75
Fertilizers & Agrochemicals	10.05
Petroleum Products	9.28
Gas	8.71
Minerals & Mining	5.44
Industrial Products	3.87
Consumable Fuels	3.69
Oil	3.45

(Data as on May 30, 2025)

MuM
Rs. 96,000 Crores+

Folios*
94 Lacs+



*Total folios and MuM (Money under Management) data as on 30th May 2025 (approximately)

quant MF – Equity schemes

Fund	Money Managers	3 Months		6 Months		1 Year		3 Years		5 Years		Since Inception	
		Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM
quant Small Cap Fund (Inception Date: Oct. 29, 1996)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	17.12%	21.64%	-6.64%	-4.85%	2.25%	8.89%	28.97%	26.07%	50.27%	37.65%	18.26%	16.82%
quant Tax Plan (Inception Date: Apr. 13, 2000)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.99%	14.89%	-3.06%	0.87%	-5.17%	9.43%	19.47%	18.38%	35.76%	25.12%	20.57%	14.60%
quant Mid Cap Fund (Inception Date: Mar. 20, 2001)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.89%	19.12%	-2.35%	1.24%	-5.93%	10.68%	23.77%	26.63%	35.52%	34.12%	18.21%	19.09%
quant Multi Asset Fund (Inception Date: Apr. 17, 2001)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	13.19%	9.26%	1.94%	3.18%	8.20%	7.95%	23.22%	10.72%	34.42%	13.33%	15.73%	N.A.
quant Absolute Fund (Inception Date: Apr. 17, 2001)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.61%	9.35%	1.81%	4.07%	2.08%	11.23%	16.42%	13.19%	28.67%	16.88%	17.09%	N.A.
quant Active Fund (Inception Date: Apr. 17, 2001)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.74%	16.60%	-5.15%	0.05%	-5.48%	9.76%	17.71%	21.21%	32.17%	29.18%	19.60%	16.04%
quant Liquid Fund (Inception Date: Oct. 03, 2005)	Sanjeev Sharma, Harshvardhan Bharatia	1.76%	1.74%	3.61%	3.48%	7.29%	7.15%	6.89%	6.93%	5.90%	5.56%	7.24%	6.77%
quant Large & Mid Cap Fund (Inception Date: Jan. 08, 2007)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.64%	16.03%	-2.34%	1.55%	-3.44%	10.10%	22.29%	21.29%	27.77%	28.25%	19.01%	16.56%
quant Infrastructure Fund (Inception Date: Sep. 20, 2007)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	16.15%	17.05%	-5.41%	2.94%	-7.62%	4.88%	23.91%	23.68%	43.00%	27.26%	17.94%	11.97%
quant Focused Fund (Inception Date: Aug. 28, 2008)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	12.48%	14.89%	-2.47%	0.87%	-0.33%	9.43%	19.19%	18.38%	26.52%	25.12%	17.53%	14.60%
quant Flexi Cap Fund (Inception Date: Oct. 17, 2008)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.06%	14.89%	-1.61%	0.87%	-2.63%	9.43%	22.44%	18.38%	34.87%	25.12%	19.36%	14.60%
quant ESG Equity Fund (Inception Date: Nov. 05, 2020)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	17.12%	12.75%	-3.17%	1.80%	3.66%	11.02%	22.01%	15.23%	N.A.	N.A.	31.98%	18.03%
quant Quantamental Fund (Inception Date: May. 03, 2021)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.88%	14.10%	-1.38%	1.66%	-3.71%	9.68%	27.12%	17.46%	N.A.	N.A.	23.85%	16.65%
quant Value Fund (Inception Date: Nov. 30, 2021)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.78%	14.89%	-5.34%	0.87%	-2.19%	9.43%	27.24%	18.38%	N.A.	N.A.	22.56%	14.61%
quant Large Cap Fund (Inception Date: Aug. 11, 2022)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	12.99%	12.98%	-2.56%	1.60%	0.28%	9.20%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.14%	14.28%
quant Overnight Fund (Inception Date: Dec. 04, 2022)	Sanjeev Sharma, Harshvardhan Bharatia	1.46%	1.49%	3.11%	3.12%	6.55%	6.52%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.88%	6.66%
quant Gilt Fund (Inception Date: Dec. 21, 2022)	Sanjeev Sharma, Harshvardhan Bharatia	3.95%	5.05%	5.52%	6.57%	10.01%	12.01%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8.55%	9.74%
quant Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund (Inception Date: Apr. 12, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.59%	8.17%	2.49%	4.50%	4.97%	11.10%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28.52%	13.63%
quant Business Cycle Fund (Inception Date: May. 30, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	16.45%	14.89%	-7.05%	0.87%	1.25%	9.43%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28.69%	21.27%
quant BFSI Fund (Inception Date: Jun. 20, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	18.92%	15.30%	6.57%	10.64%	3.29%	23.45%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31.26%	18.00%
quant Healthcare Fund (Inception Date: Jul. 17, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	17.30%	9.50%	-4.55%	-1.48%	13.06%	17.18%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28.12%	26.00%
quant Manufacturing Fund (Inception Date: Aug. 14, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Lokesh Garg, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.31%	16.85%	-6.84%	0.62%	-2.87%	3.99%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26.02%	24.89%
quant Teck Fund (Inception Date: Sep. 05, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.97%	0.58%	-6.56%	-12.51%	8.54%	16.60%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.68%	10.50%
quant Momentum Fund (Inception Date: Nov. 20, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	15.33%	14.89%	-0.74%	0.87%	0.38%	9.43%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	28.53%	19.64%
quant Commodities Fund (Inception Date: Dec. 27, 2023)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	14.47%	13.01%	-6.19%	0.97%	7.70%	-1.84%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22.16%	9.40%
quant Consumption Fund (Inception Date: Jan. 24, ‘24)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	12.84%	12.30%	-5.41%	-0.15%	0.78%	9.62%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.83%	14.74%
quant PSU Fund (Inception Date: Feb. 20, ‘24)	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma	17.74%	22.55%	-3.28%	-1.52%	-6.94%	-3.58%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.55%	5.13%

Note: Data as on 30 May 2025.All returns are for direct plan. The calculation of returns since inception uses 07-01-2013 as the starting date for quant Small Cap Fund, quant ELSS Tax Saver Fund , quant Mid Cap Fund , quant Multi Asset Fund , quant Absolute Fund, quant Active Fund, quant Liquid Fund , quant Large & Mid Cap Fund , quant Infrastructure Fund , quant Focused Fund , quant Flexi Cap Fund

quant MF – Debt schemes

Fund	Fund Manager	7 Days		15 Days		1 Month		3 Month		6 Months		1 Year		3 Years		5 Years		Since Inception	
		Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM	Fund	BM
quant Liquid Fund (Inception Date: Oct. 03, 2005)	Sanjeev Sharma & Harshvardhan Bharatia	6.36%	6.15%	6.63%	6.59%	6.47%	6.34%	7.03%	5.22%	7.22%	6.96%	7.29%	7.15%	6.89%	6.93%	5.90%	5.56%	7.24%	6.77%
quant Overnight Fund (Inception Date: Dec. 04, 2022)	Sanjeev Sharma & Harshvardhan Bharatia	5.60%	5.74%	5.50%	5.65%	5.53%	5.68%	5.83%	4.48%	6.21%	6.24%	6.55%	6.52%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6.88%	6.66%
quant Gilt Fund (Inception Date: Dec. 21, 2022)	Sanjeev Sharma & Harshvardhan Bharatia	-4.17%	-3.80%	8.36%	6.11%	8.19%	9.55%	15.79%	15.16%	11.04%	13.15%	10.01%	12.01%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8.55%	9.74%

Note: Data as on 30 May 2025. The above performance data uses absolute returns for period less than 1 year and annualized returns for period more than 1 year for Direct (G) plans. However, different plans have different expense structure. Past performance may not be indicative of future performance.

Scheme Details

Investment Objective	The objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation by creating a portfolio that is invested predominantly in Equity and Equity related securities of companies engaged in commodity and commodity related sectors. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.
Benchmark Index	Nifty Commodities TRI
Investment Category	An open ended equity scheme investing in commodity and commodity related sectors
Plans Available	**quant Commodities Fund** – Growth Option – Direct & Regular **quant Commodities Fund** – Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal Option (Payout & Re-investment facility)– Direct & Regular
Entry Load	Nil
Exit Load	1% for 15 days
Fund Managers	Sandeep Tandon, Ankit Pande, Varun Pattani, Ayusha Kumbhat, Yug Tibrewal, Sameer Kate, Sanjeev Sharma
Minimum Application	Purchase: Rs.5,000/- plus in multiple of Re.1 thereafter
Additional Investment	Additional Purchase: Rs. 1,000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter Repurchase: Rs. 1,000/-
Systematic Investment Plan (SIP)	Rs. 1000/- and multiple of Re. 1/-
Bank Details	**Account Name:** QUANT COMMODITIES FUND **Account Number:** 57500001387997 **IFSC Code:** HDFC0000060, Branch: HDFC Bank, Fort, Mumbai 400001

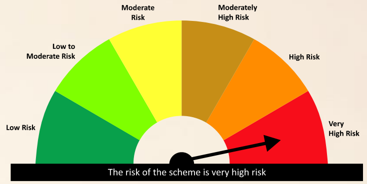
Riskometer, Links & Disclaimer

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

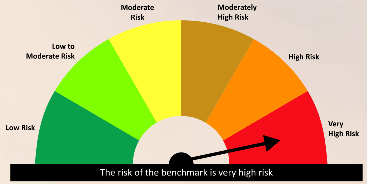
- To generate long term capital appreciation
- An equity scheme that predominantly invests in companies engaged in commodity and commodity related sectors.

*Investors should consult their financial advisors if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them

Scheme Riskometer



Benchmark Riskometer



LINKS

Scheme Information Document	Scheme One Pager	quant Mutual Fund Website
Click here	Click here	Click here

ALSO AVAILABLE ON

BSE StAR MF SMART INVESTING | NSE Mutual Fund Platform (NMFII) | MFU | mf central

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Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully

quant COMMODITY FUND

Thank You!

quant Money Managers Limited

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